Sri B. R SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum city).—I want some information. The Minister has given a description of the particular animal, its physiological characteristics and something about the system, environment, reflexes etc. I want to know the specific reason for including this in the schedule...Is it simply because it is a rare species or because it is beneficial?

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Scientists want to study this animal in relation to the evolution of the animal kingdom. This particular species connects the fish and the frog. It is necessary to study its anatomy and internal structure. It is an intermediary animal.

Sri C. J. MUKKANNPPA.—Is it the same thing kept in the bottle on the Speaker's Table, Sir?

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Yes, Sir.

Mr SPEAKER.—I will have it placed in lounges for Members to see till the evening. (laughter)

The question is:

"That in schedule V,

(i) the words and brackets

"Bison (Female)" shall be omitted;

(ii) the following words shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Crocodiles

Ichthyophis."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Schedule as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Schedule V as amended was added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Wild Animals and Wild Birds Preservation Bill, 1962, as amended, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore wild Animals and Wild Birds Preservation Bill, 1962, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mysore Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1962

(Motion to Consider).

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to move "that the Mysore Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Chair to Rule 73.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is that?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It reads

"(b) **Motions after introduction of Bills.**

(1) When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

(i) that it be taken into consideration by the Assembly either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or

(ii) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon"

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let the Hon'ble Member read the 'Definitions' or page one of the Rules of Procedure and see whether he is making a mistake ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration."

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, at the instance of the International Veterinary Congress, the Government of India requested the Mysore State and other States in our country to constitute certain Veterinary Councils, and when Veterinary Councils are constituted in different States, Government of India wants to constitute a Veterinary Council at the all-India level. In this connection, the Agriculture Ministers' Conference was held in the month of November 1959 and again another Conference of the Agriculture Ministers was held in the month of August 1960. In these two Conferences, all the Ministers have uniformly agreed to constitute such Veterinary Councils in their respective States. Recently, a review was also made by the experts as to how far the States have taken action in this matter and it has been found out that most of the States have agreed to constitute Veterinary Councils. In view of this, this Government has prepared a Bill of this type and it has been placed before this House. In the new Mysore State, on 1-11-56, there was no Veterinary Practitioners Act except the Bombay Veterinary Practitioners Act of 1957. In Madras in the year 1957, a new Veterinary Practitioners Act was Introduced and it has been passed. But, in the old Mysore area, there was no act as such. Similarly, there was no Veterinary Practitioners Act in Hyderabad and Coorg area. In order to have one uniform Act for the new Mysore State, this Bill is introduced. This Bill is not a complicated one. It is a very simple Bill. This Bill is to regulate the Veterinary Practitioners

profession. This is not the first time that such a type of Bill has been introduced in this House. The Medical Practitioners Bill was introduced and passed which is on the same lines as this. This Bill is introduced to control and regulate the Veterinary Doctors practice. In Part I various terms have been explained under clause 2-Definitions. In Part II, the procedure as to how to constitute a Council has been liberally explained and the Council which is proposed to be constituted here consists of 9 Members; one will be the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Mysore, four members to be elected by the registered veterinary practitioners from amongst them selves, one member from each University in the State in which provision is made for instruction, teaching or training in veterinary science, to be elected by members of the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University, from amongst themselves, one member to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of the staff of the veterinary colleges in the State as are veterinary practitioners, one Member representing veterinary education and research to be nominated by the State Government and one member to be nominated by the State Government from among the registered veterinary practitioners. This Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Mysore, will be the President of the Council. In Part III it has been explained that one of the officers will be the Registrar and he will be assisted by other officers. In Part IV, how a register is to be maintained and who is to be the custodian of the Register which is prepared, is explained. When the first list is prepared, the election of the Members and Chairman, etc., is to take place. In clause 14, which are the persons who are entitled to be registered is explained. In this clause it has been mentioned that those persons who are having either Diploma or Degree as mentioned in Schedule, will be entitled to get the names registered. In the same clause sub-section (2) it is stated:

> "Every person for the time being registered with the Veterinary Council of any other State in India under any law for the registration of veterinary practitioners in force in such State shall, if reciprocity of registration has been arranged with such Council be entitled to be registered..."

Some of the States have agreed to get the names of Medical Practitioners registered in other States by adopting the procedure of reciprocity. If both States agree, a person can also be allowed to register his name in another State That arrangement is also being made in this Bill as has been made in the Medical Practitioners Act. In the same Part IV, clause 18, it has been specifically mentioned that unless the person signing the certificate shall have been registered under this Act is not entitled to issue certificates. Similarly in clause 19, an unregistered person is not entitle to certain appointments without the special permission of the Government. Similarly, in clause 22, a provision has been made for power of Council to call for information.